

ROGERS CLOTHES

951 MAIN STREET Near Bank Street

Young Men and Men Who Look Young Are Agreed on the Superiority of Rogers Clothes



The acme of style is always evident in Rogers smart clothes for men. Rogers high class designs in Rogers own factory have established records for putting snap and go in men's clothing. And with it, all freak fashions have been wholly avoided.

Here are clothes for men who know what real, dignified style is—clothes that will stamp the wearer as a man among men in the best walks of life everywhere.

And at Rogers direct-from-factory-to-you prices, a substantial saving is made possible on every suit bought.

Select the Price of Your Desire

\$10.00	\$12.50	\$15.00
\$16.50	\$18.00	\$20.00
\$22.50	\$25.00	\$27.50

THE WOMAN WHO WEPT

When it was time to put away her summer sport clothes because she knew there would be nothing so satisfying in her winter wardrobe, will rejoice to hear of the Winter Sports Suit, *Le Dernier Cri*, in sport clothes. Developed in jersey cloth, in stunning mixtures with deep collar and cuffs of fur to correspond, modelled on straight lines, youthful and becoming. Simple enough to wear downtown shopping in the morning, smart enough for the informal luncheon or tea. In fact just the thing to make an immediate appeal to the discriminating woman of fashion. On display at

ROCKWELL & CO.
1108 MAIN STREET



year's gold imports were \$518,451,553 as against \$244,035,950 last year and \$38,312,328, two years ago; while gold exports in 1916 were \$108,104,549, compared with \$97,749,270 last year and \$153,984,944 for the 12 months ending with August, 1914.

\$50,000,000 Parisian Loan.
Kuhn, Loeb & Co., bankers, announced Wednesday that they had closed negotiations with the municipal government of Paris for a five-year loan of \$50,000,000 in 5 per cent bonds.

The loan is made to reimburse the city for heavy expenditures made by it for alleviation of suffering caused by war and to provide for additional similar expenditures and other municipal purposes. The government of France is to furnish, if necessary, to the city of Paris gold to the amount needed to permit payment of principal and interest in New York. The bonds also, are payable in Paris in francs at the fixed rate of 5.50 per dollar.

This Charming High School Girl Is Ready



FOR FALL SCHOOL DAYS

SEN. LA FOLLETTE DEFENDS 8-HOUR LAW WITH VIM

Paints Picture of Railroad Opposition to Measure in True Colors.

Madison, Wis., Sept. 27.—Declaring that the eight-hour law for railway trainmen has been much misrepresented, Senator Robert M. La Follette, of Wisconsin, Republican, who voted for the law, prints in his magazine a signed editorial defending the passage of the measure recommended to Congress by President Wilson to avert the railroad strike. Although his editorial was written before the President's address last Saturday to Business Men at Shadow Lawn, it adopts the same line of reasoning.

Senator La Follette denies that the eight-hour law was a "forced bill," as Mr. Charles E. Hughes contends. He says that the Railroad employees made their demands to the railroads and not upon Congress, and it was only when a strike became eminent that the President and Congress stepped in and averted the disaster.

The Wisconsin Senator charges that millions of dollars were expended by the railroads, during the pendency of their negotiations with the trainmen, in an effort to influence public sentiment against the demands of the trainmen for an eight-hour day.

"These millions did not come from the profits of the railroad managers or the railroad owners," says Senator La Follette. "They came from the funds of the treasuries of the railroads. This campaign was conducted with money that really belonged to the people. The shippers and passengers were made in the last analysis to finance a publicity campaign to influence their own judgment upon one side of this great question."

The Senator says that the trainmen had no such resources for a publicity campaign to shape public opinion in their favor, nor did they have the additional advantage of placing flamboyant placards upon the walls of waiting rooms at railway stations to influence their case with the traveling public. "This eight-hour law has been called a 'forced bill,' enacted under the demands of organized railroad trainmen," continues Senator La Follette. "This is not true. The railroad employees demanded an eight-hour day from the railroads, not from Congress. They made no demand whatever on Congress. They said if the railroads did not grant an eight-hour day they would quit work. This was their right. They set a day (Sept. 14) to quit work in case the railroad managers refused them the eight-hour day. Then the railroads inaugurated a strike against the public. They refused to accept freight for shipment, especially perishable goods, in many parts of the country. This meant appalling disaster to farmers and particularly to fruit growers. It meant great damage to all business—even to the railroads themselves."

"The President sought to adjust the trouble and avoid the disaster about to be thrust upon the country. He was not successful. The railway managers were particularly obstinate and refused to concede the principle of the eight-hour day. At this point the President put the matter up to Congress for its consideration. Congress, disinterested, under law bound to consider only the public good, was forced to act in the public's interest. It was not forced to act because of any demand upon Congress by the working men or by the railroads, but because of the public interest demanded immediate action. Congress acted. It passed what is known as the eight-hour law for men in the employment of railroads in interstate commerce, engaged in moving trains. Every Wisconsin Representative present voted for the bill, which became a law and averted the strike. I believe they did right. I believe in the eight-hour day."

"It is claimed that Congress acted without due consideration. Did it? The question of the eight-hour day for skilled employees was not new. Every Congressman alive to the issues of the day must have been fairly familiar with the arguments pro and con on the subject of the eight-hour day."

Senator La Follette says that when he secured the sixteen-hour limitation for railroad employees that was met by the same argument that is now being made against the eight-hour day.

"The railroads and some other large employers are slow to learn," continues the Senator, "but abundant experience has shown that for the trades, professions and crafts where skill, courage, caution and close attention are required, the eight-hour day is the maximum for efficiency."

"However, railroads generally use no principal of progress that is not forced upon them by legislation. The dawn of a better day would never brighten the path of workmen were it left to the railroad managers. Railroad employees have been patient and long suffering. Their labor is performed under dangerous conditions."

President Wilson has decided to make at least two campaign speeches in New York state, one in New York city and the other in Buffalo.

Brig.-Gen. Granger Adams, U. S. A., who has been in command of the 4th Separate Brigade at Deming, N. Y., was retired for age.

DIED.

BROWER—In Stamford, Sept. 24, Alexander J. Brower, aged 61 years.

TOMS—In Stamford, Sept. 24, Asa J. Toms, aged 83 years.

HEWLETT—In Stamford, Sept. 24, James F. Hewlett, aged 73 years.

SHREVE—In Goshen, Sept. 21, Mrs. Catherine Sheeher, aged 41.

MARION—In East Norwalk, Sept. 21, Oriana Louise, widow of William A. Marvin, aged 62.

WOOLEY—In Greenwich, Sept. 24, Cornell Wooley.

LATHAM—In Greenwich, Sept. 24, Mrs. Arthur G. Latham.

HIGGINS—In Norwalk, Sept. 22, Philip H. Higgins of Stamford.

SLOCUM—In Winsted, Sept. 24, Philip L. Slocum, aged 75.

MASON—In Litchfield, Sept. 25, Geo. W. Mason, aged 82.

LARKIN—In Norwalk, Sept. 26, Charles M. Field.

MORTON—In Westford, Sept. 25, Mrs. Elmina W. Morton.

ROUND SIRLOIN PORTER-HOUSE

9 TO 10 A. M.
Steak lb 16c

10 TO 11 A. M.
LAMB SALE!!
Fore lb 12 Loins lb 16 Legs lb 20

4 to 5 P. M.

Prime Rib Roasts lb

16c

THE MOHICAN COMPANY
The Big Store Around the Corner

SATURDAY SPECIALS

When making your list of table needs for Sunday look over this ad. You will find many items that will save you money.

ROLLS, BUNS, BISCUITS..... Doz. 9c

9 to 10 A. M.

Best Maine Potatoes Peck

31c

Lean Bacon lb 18c
Sliced Liver lb 10c
Fresh Lean Hamburg lb 14c
Plate Corned Beef lb 10c
Stewing Fowl lb 19c
Lean Boiling Beef lb 9c
Lean Pot Roast lb 12 1/2 14c

Rump Roast Beef lb 16c
Spring Lamb Fores lb 16c
Fancy Fowl lb 24c
Smoked Shoulders lb 16c
Boneless shoulders lb 20c
Spring Lamb Legs lb 22c
Lean Fresh Hams lb 23c

Iowa Pride Hams lb 23c
Lean Salt Pork lb 16c
Fancy Lamb Chops lb 20c
Rib and Loin Lamb Chops lb 22c
Rump Corned Beef lb 16c
Fresh Shoulders lb 17c

9 TO 10. **SPECIALLY SELECTED EGGS Doz. 31c**

4 TO 5 P. M. **SWEET POTATOES 5 LBS. 11c**

Solid Lettuce ea 7c
Egg Plant ea 5c
Tomatoes Bas. 8c
Green and Wax Beans qt. 10c
Lima Beans qt. 8c
Cucumbers 3 for 10c
Beets Bun. 5c
Spanish Onions ea 5c
Large Watermelon ea 40c

Large Freestone Bas. PEACHES 95c
Elgin lb 36c
Creamery BUTTER 36c
All N. B. Co. pkgs. CRACKERS 8c

Celery Harts bun. 10c
Sweet and Hot Peppers Doz. 18c
Spinach pk. 25c
Kale pk. 17c
Cranberries qt. 10c
Oranges Doz. 40c
Cantaloupes 3 for 25c
Large Bananas Doz. 18c
Malaga & Tokay Grapes 3 lbs. 25c

1 Bot. Old Rye
1 Bot. Vintage, Port & Sherry Both for \$1.05

TEZOR COCKTAILS Bot. \$1.00
GENEVA GIN Bot. 75c
BLACK AND WHITE WHITE Bot. \$1.45

Large Rolls TOILET PAPER 8 for 25c

BEST PURE LARD lb 17c
WHITE COMPOUND lb 14c
WHOLE MILK CHEESE lb 22c
SELECTED EGGS lb 33c
APPLE BUTTER 3 lbs. 25c
PRANUT BUTTER 2 lbs. 25c

Whipped Cream ea 20c
GERMAN COFFEE CAKE 3 for 25c
FRESH PEACH CAKE ea 10c
BEST BREAD ea 5c

CALIFORNIA PRUNES 2 lbs. 25c
ELBOW MACARONI 3 lbs. 25c
PURE COCOA lb 19c
DINNER BLEND COFFE lb 19c
WHIPPED CREAM PUFFS Doz. 30c

SENATOR CUMMINGS, REPUBLICAN, DENIES THERE IS A "JOKER" IN CHILD LABOR LAW JUST ENACTED

Stigmatizes Those Who Criticize President or the Law, As Insincere or Incompetent.

The utter falsity as well as the partisan unfairness of the recent Republican attacks upon the Child Labor Law, participated in by Candidate Hughes, as well as by his campaign managers, is demonstrated in a signed statement of Albert B. Cummings, the distinguished Republican United States Senator of Iowa, made public to-day.

Characterizing the alleged discovery by Chairman Wilcox of the Republican National Committee of a "joker" in the Child Labor Law as "without any foundation whatsoever," and stigmatizing the persons who have been giving them publicity as "either insincere or incompetent," Senator Cummings riddles the preposterous claims of both Mr. Hughes and his campaign managers and declares the Child Labor Law as enacted by Congress and signed by President Wilson is certain to "effectuate the humane purposes toward which the friends of child labor legislation have for a long time been striving."

The partisan attack upon this measure was first given publicity in an authorized statement by Chairman Wilcox, who astounded the friends of child labor reform by characterizing the Democratic measure as "a fraud and a sham." Candidate Hughes not only countenanced this deliberate misrepresentation by his campaign managers, but in a speech at Milwaukee sought himself to belittle and discredit the law. Upon that occasion he said in part:

"Our opponents claim to have emancipated child labor. As a body, they have not emancipated child labor. If our opponents are genuinely devoted to the interests of children let them act in States under their control and there will be no child labor problem in the United States."

Senator Cummings' statement is not only a complete answer to these Republican attacks but is a timely and stern rebuke to those responsible for giving them publicity. His views are set forth in a letter to Owen R. Lovejoy, General Secretary of the National Child Labor Committee, written Sept. 23 and made public to-day. The Senator's letter follows:

"I have just read your letter of the 25th instant, suggesting that certain critics of the recently enacted Child

Labor Law claim to have discovered 'jokers' or 'jokers' in the Act which reflect upon either the integrity or intelligence of those who are working for its passage. These criticisms are without any foundation whatsoever and the persons who are giving them publicity are either insincere or incompetent."

"The Child Labor Law received in the Senate Committee and on the floor of the Senate the most exhaustive consideration and those of us who were for it employed the utmost care to exclude every possible objection to its validity consistent with its effectiveness. All of us understood that there was in the bill a serious constitutional question which could not be avoided and which could be answered conclusively only by the Supreme Court of the United States, but in other respects the Act is, I believe, without flaw."

"If Republicans are making any such charge against the law in order to discredit the administration, the effort is disreputable and must react upon those who are foolish enough to give currency to the charge. If Democrats are endeavoring to impeach the good faith of the Republicans who helped to compose and pass the bill they are guilty of a flagrant offense against public morals."

"Assuming that the Supreme Court decides, if the question ever reaches that tribunal, that Congress can regulate interstate commerce in this way the Act will be found so effective that it will end for all time the employment of children under conditions forbidden in the statute. The claim, if it is made, that the prohibition of the statute can be evaded by retaining the output of a mine, quarry, mill, cannery, workshop, factory or manufacturing establishment for thirty days after children have been employed, and that then the output may be shipped from the state of production to some other state, is too absurd for consideration. With rare exceptions these industrial establishments are continuous in their operation and the notion that they can be so organized as to employ children in a prohibited way one month and then discuss them and run a month without children, after which the output of the previous month will be shipped and then re-employ children for another month and so on ad infinitum, it is supremely ludicrous. It was absolutely necessary to fix a time, otherwise a child once improperly employed in any establishment would end forever the right of the establishment to ship its

output beyond the state. Even the seasonal establishments, such as canneries, cannot hold their output thirty days after the season closes. I venture the prediction that no industrial concern will ever attempt to evade the law in this respect."

"I understand from your letter that it has also been claimed that the producer in any state could sell either absolutely or nominally to a dealer in the state and that after thirty days the dealer could ship the product in interstate commerce. This is not true for the dealer in the state of production must have a certificate from the producer or manufacturer that children have not been employed by the producer under prohibited conditions; and if the certificate is false, while the dealer cannot be prosecuted, the producer can be."

"It is not less absurd to claim that the producer can use a warehouse to evade the law. In order to accomplish any such evasion the producer must hold the goods in the mill, workshop or factory for thirty days after the employment of children has ceased at which time there will be no necessity for using a warehouse inasmuch as the goods could then be shipped directly. An honest examination of the Act will convince any person that it is just as effective as it could be made without creating such a disturbance in the commerce of innocent people as would have awakened a sentiment against the measure that would have brought about its speedy overthrow."

"I have reviewed again the entire subject and am thoroughly persuaded purposes toward which the friends of the Act will effectuate the humane child labor legislation have, for a long time been striving."

MARRIED.

GREEN-MONROE—In Danbury Sept. 21, Daniel J. Green and Miss Alice Monroe.
SOLOMON-BRILL—In Brookfield, Sept. 20, Solomon of Danbury and Miss Julia Cora Brill.
BLICKENSCHER-COCHRAN—In Philadelphia, Sept. 6—George C. Blickenschder of Stamford, to Kate H. Cochran of Brooklyn, N. Y.
DARROW-LANGENBERG—In Westford, Sept. 1, George F. Darrow and Miss Harriet P. Lankenberg.
GALLAGHER-ROCHE—In Danbury, Sept. 27, Joseph Gallagher and Miss Mary Roach.
DOOLAN-DELOHERY—In Danbury Sept. 27, Frank Doolan, of New Haven, and Miss Julia Delohery.
SCHUDE-GLOVER—In Norwalk, Sept. 26, Louis Schude and Miss Mildred C. Glover.
MCDONOUGH-GARDNER—In Brooklyn, Sept. 25—George McDonough and Miss Jeanette Gardner, both of Danbury.
MCPHERSON-BURT—In Ridgefield, Sept. 20—John A. McPherson of Boston, and Miss Anna L. Burt.
LANE-HAGER—In Ridgefield, Sept. 20, Miss Katherine E. Hager and Richard J. Lane.

MUSIC AND LIBERAL EDUCATION

By UMBERTO SORRENTINO.

One of the most significant signs of modern mental development is the almost universal prevalence of the music study habit.

Hardly a family who can afford it in America at any rate—but has one or more children studying vocal or instrumental music.

The enhanced pleasure of family life under these conditions (after the beginner's stage is passed) is almost incalculable.

But there is another phase of the matter—aside from the aesthetic pleasure—which has not been sufficiently emphasized, and this is the value of music study as an intellectual aid.

For music develops the mind just as mathematics are popularly supposed to do. In fact, music is a form of mathematics, consisting in a division of musical tones of a certain number of vibrations into certain lengths.

A Bach fugue thereby becomes almost as complicated an example as an algebraical question, and furnishes the same—and much more pleasant—mental exercise than does the solving of the equation.

Then history, literature, mythology, and the study of languages enters into the study of music—particularly vocal music.

Familiarity with that music related to certain historical epochs, or various mythological or legendary episodes, begets also a knowledge of these related facts, and incidentally the broadened mental viewpoint which naturally follows the acquisition of more knowledge.

So the music lesson, while of admitted value in itself as one feature of a liberal education, has a much more comprehensive influence upon the student than merely to make him musically proficient.

It tends to make him broader, better educated, and more refined. It imparts a dignity, saves futility, and poise. And it adds grace, poise, and a cosmopolitanism not attained by any other means.

ALL EXPORT RECORDS BROKEN

American exports have finally passed the half-billion a month mark. Statistics issued by the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, of the Department of Commerce, show that the exports for August amounted to \$510,000,000, which is not only the record for this country, but for all countries. It is \$35,000,000 higher than the previous high record, which was established in May, and \$45,000,000 higher than the June total.

Imports, on the other hand, showed a decrease for August, the total being \$199,247,591. This is a decline of \$47,000,000 as compared with June, a record month. It is greater than the total for any previous August, however. The exports for the year ended August totaled \$4,750,000,000 and the imports \$2,300,000,000, both totals being far in advance of those for a similar period in any previous year.

The favorable trade balance for August was \$311 million dollars, comparing with an export balance of 113 millions in August, 1915, and an import balance of 19 million in August, 1914. For the 12 months to August 21, 1916, the export balance was \$2,465 million dollars, as against 1,367 million in the preceding year and \$74 million two years ago. The net inward gold movement for the month of August was 29 million and for the year 416 million dollars, a record total. Last year the net inward gold movement was 146 million, compared with \$41,238,716 in August, 1915, and \$7,945,219 in August, 1914. Gold exports in August were \$11,780,129 against \$1,128,428 in August, 1915, and \$18,125,617 in August 1914. The

on edge